Quiz 4-27-16  
Chapter 6 Interest Groups  
  
1. People join interest groups to   
a. receive the monthly or quarterly magazine or newsletter.   
b. be a member of a network of like-minded people.   
c. to protect their economic, recreational, social, or political interests.   
d. All of the above are true.   
  
2. Education and local government groups lobby for all of the following except   
a. increasing salaries and benefits for their public employees.   
b. supporting their governments.   
c. encouraging unfunded state mandates..   
d. obtaining more local control or less state control over their affairs.   
  
3. The primary goal of interest groups is to   
a. influence all branches of government at all levels..   
b. mobilize citizens.   
c. testify before legislative committees.   
d. inform and education public officials.   
  
4. Which of the following is employed to express the values of interest groups?   
a. Pressure groups   
b. Lobbyists.   
c. Executive appointees   
d. Legislative assistants   
  
5. ​Lobbyists are able to have influence on the policy-making process after a law leaves the legislature because   
a. ​Texas governors have a history of giving lobbyists an informal veto power on all legislation.   
b. ​the Texas legislature gives the bureaucracy a great deal of administrative discretion through the rule-making process..   
c. ​the Texas office of customer satisfaction requires that the bureaucracy run all implementation plans by interested lobbyists and stakeholders.   
d. ​none of the above. 

6. According to state law, which of the following statements about lobbying is incorrect?   
a. Not all lobbyists are required by state law to register and report their activities.   
b. Lobbyists not paid wages or reimbursed for their expenses are not required to register with the state.   
c. Individuals and organizations that spend more than a specified amount of money attempting to shape public decisions are required to register.   
d. All lobbyists must file financial reports with the secretary of state..   
  
7. “Iron triangles” are composed of which of the following?   
a. Legislative committee members, high-ranking bureaucrats, and representatives of special interests.   
b. The governor, legislators, and representatives of special interests   
c. The governor, academics, and representatives of special interests   
d. None of the above   
  
8. Texas law states that ex-legislators   
a. cannot become lobbyists.   
b. cannot become lobbyists for two years after leaving office.   
c. cannot be lobbyists for groups that they had power over when they were serving as legislators.   
d. can become lobbyists with no restrictions..   
  
9. All of the following are exempt from lobbyists’ reports except   
a. compensation received to prepare for lobbying.   
b. office expenses.   
c. costs above expenditure threshold of $500 per year..   
d. costs associated with events to which all members of the legislature are invited.   
  
10. The members of the Texas legislature must be provided with a list of registered lobbyists and their clients by   
a. January 1 of each legislative session.   
b. February 1 of each legislative session..   
c. March 1 of each legislative session.   
d. July 1 of each legislative session. 